

SUNDAY EDITION.  
APRIL 23, 1893.

# New-York Tribune.

B. Altman & Co.  
Silks.

To-morrow, Monday, will show novel weaves in the latest shades from the new maritime code "ESCADRE DE PAIX," and a fine assortment of Black and Colored DUCHESS SATINS.

Plain and Fancy Silks,  
suitable for entire gowns,  
**65c.** And Black Bengaline  
Crystal, (extra quality,) **\$1.00**

18th Street, 19th Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.  
Colored Dress Fabrics.

Will show to-morrow, Monday, an importation of

SILK WARP CHANGEABLE CREPES,

EMBRACING THE VERY LATEST PARISIAN BLENDING OF SHADES.

In addition will offer the balance of Spring selections of High Novelties at \$1.45, 1.90, 2.90.

## THE FATE OF THE ARMY BILL.

HOPE OF ITS PASSAGE UNIVERSALLY ABANDONED.

ESTIMATES OF THE VOTE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPECTED DISSOLUTION OF THE REICHSTAG—EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ROME.

BERLIN, April 22.—So little interest has been taken by the members in the proceedings of the Reichstag during the week that three times within the last six days the session could not be constituted owing to the lack of a quorum. The House has interest in nothing, except in calculating what the result will be on the division on the Army bill. Nobody doubts the defeat of the Government; the question is how many votes Chancellor von Caprivi, after long in-timing with the Centre and National Liberal parties, will be able to secure. The House comprises at present 364 members; three seats being vacant, out of these the Chancellor relies upon getting the support of sixty Conservatives, eighteen Free Conservatives, forty-one National Liberals, seventeen Poles and ten Reichspartei, a total minority vote of 151, against a compact opposition amounting to 243 votes, and made up of members of the Centre, Freisemite, Socialist and other factions. Even should the Chancellor be able to secure the votes of the small number of Catholic dissidents following Herr Hugue, it would not suffice to avert a defeat.

## PREPARED ELECTORAL MANIFESTOS.

The party leaders are accepting dissolution as inevitable and are assiduous in their preparations for the elections. But for Herr Hugue's co-operation with the Chancellor, the Centre leaders would already have agreed upon the form of electoral manifesto, which has received the adhesion of most of the party. The Freisemite leaders, who will enter the contest thoroughly united, will issue their declaration as soon as the Reichstag rejects the bill.

## THE SOCIALISTS' APPEAL.

The Socialist committee is first in the field with an appeal to the electors. Their appeal says that the party will demand for the new Reichstag a revision of the law fixing the term of the Legislature at five years. The committee are hopeful that the country will return a largely increased number of Socialists, and they call upon the adherents of the party to put forth their whole resources to organize rapidly, to subscribe liberally to the party funds, and to appoint candidates in every likely district. They point out the necessity of avoiding the appointment of two socialist candidates in a district. The manifesto is another instance of the readiness and completeness of the socialist organization. The leaders have the party completely in hand in every district. The small section of independent socialists is ready for no account.

## HALIWARDT LEFT IN THE LURK.

Ahlwardt's last chance of re-election through Socialist support is gone. Here he belied and the other leaders having become convinced of the bad faith of the man and the worthless character of his documents. So Ahlwardt will fall back upon the Polish group, who do not encourage his approaches.

## THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION IN ROME.

The newspapers here abound in glowing accounts of Emperor William's reception in Rome. The "North German Gazette" comments upon the enthusiasm manifested by the Roman populace as proof that Italian adhesion to the Triple Alliance is steadfast. The "Reichszeitung" today publishes an official note stating that the Emperor is deeply gratified with the warmth of the welcome extended to him and the Empress by the royal family and the people of Italy.

## CRITICISM FROM THE CATHOLIC ORGAN.

"The Germans," the Catholic organ, says it thinks Emperor William might better have remained home in view of the political crisis that is menacing even the Triple Alliance. "The Germans" deplores the Emperor's unqualified support of the Italian monarchy, the origin of which, it adds, must be traced back to the spoliation of the head of the Catholic Church, and the tendency of which is to perpetuate injustice toward the Church. The article concludes by reminding Catholics that Germany is on the eve of an election, and calling upon them to think of the Emperor's hostility to Papal rights.

## THE TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH RUSSIA.

Despite the official confidence in the successful conclusion of the Russo-German commercial treaty, the negotiations lag. Russia's counter-proposals, made through Count Schonherr, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, have proved disappointing to the Foreign Office, where it is now held to be possible that the negotiations will collapse. It is certain that Chancellor von Caprivi should retire, nothing more would be heard of them.

## FALLURE OF THE BULGARIAN LOAN.

The Bulgarian Government has failed to obtain its required loan of 25,000,000 marks through the Deutsche Bank. While the negotiations were proceeding stories became current that Prince Bismarck had such confidence in the future of Bulgaria that he had largely invested in the last Bulgarian loan. Prince Bismarck authorizes a denial of this report, and says he holds no Bulgarian stock.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISSENSIONS.

An important conference was held in Vienna to-day between Emperor Francis Joseph, Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Prime Minister, and two other members of the Hungarian Cabinet. The conference did not result in reconciling the Emperor to the Prime Minister's policy. Dr. Wekerle asked the Emperor to consent that certain Austrian generals and leading officials should attend to the unveiling of the Honved Monument on the anniversary of the storming of Buda in 1848 by the revolutionists. The Emperor flatly refused to give the desired permission. The



# EHRICH BROS. SILKS.

Our Wholesale Silk Department, which occupies the Building No. 27 Greene St., enables us to buy silk instances able to retail them at lower prices than in such tremendous quantities that we are in many manufacturers, storekeepers and others. If you want to know where to find it, you will be sure to get it.

AT OUR COLOSSA

5 IMMENSE BARGAINS

Japanese Wash Silks

In dainty new stripes are the correct silk fabrics for imported a great quantity of these fine silks in the Blue, Red, Crimson, Rose, Old Rose, New Blues, by all. They were imported from Japan to sell at \$1.50 per yard. For one day only we will sell 30% the charge of our entire assortment.

L SILK COUNTERS.

TO-MORROW.

waists and summer wear. We new shades, such as Japanese blue, and they are being admitted 70c per yard. For one day only we will sell 30% the charge of our entire assortment.

It requires four yards to make a waist of the will cost you for this day's sale \$1.50.

RICH BLACK BROCA

of many of them have seedled to sell at \$1.50. Black brocade, waist and waist, and none will colors in fine qualities of Taffetas etc.

We will include in this great Silk Sale to-morrow OOLAH WASH SILKS.

These silk fabrics are in stripes and spots, and are extremely strong and durable. We sell them at per yard. Of course,

they will only last a short time....

Colored and Black Satins

are the rage this season, especially for Dress Trimming

we have only about 60 pieces, and will therefore sell at this price they will only last a short time....

To-morrow we will sell our COMPLETE

COLLECTION OF SATIN-FINISHED SUM

in beautiful small and neat designs. These Summer Silks

have always been sold at \$1.00 per yard; our

We are offering New Summer Silks each day, to reduce our enormous stock.

6TH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

TRADE PURPOSES ON THE AVERAGE, AND THEY DO NOT

INCLUDE THE HIGH QUALITY OF GOLDEN AND ROSE FLORIDA

COTTONS WHICH HAVE ARRIVED IN SUCH PROFOUND

OF THE SEASON.

ARBITRATORS AT THE ELYSEE.

MEMBERS AND COUNSEL OF THE BEIRING SEA COURT ENTERTAINED BY M. CARNOT.

MARSHAL GARNIER SCORES THE CLUB FOR REJECTING MR. SELIGMAN.

RABBI RAPHAEL BENJAMIN, in his sermon at the Temple Shaar Hashomayim, No. 216 East Fifteenth St., yesterday morning, dwelt principally upon the action of the Union League Club in refusing to elect Theodore Seligman a member. He had heard little else in the last few days than comments upon the blackballing of Mr. Seligman, "for no other reason than that he was a believer in the Hebrew faith."

He also said:

"There were 136 votes against him, only on the ground that he was an Israelite. And that occurred in the year when we celebrate the quadennial anniversary of the discovery of this free country—the enlightened nineteenth century. The action of these 136 members was unmoral, un-American and un-Christian. It is unmoral because if people have both the knowledge that it is a simple accident of birth which determines a man's creed, or nationality, and that true manliness may be found among people of every varied creed.

"The Marshal who applied for admission to the club is a born American and a graduate of Harvard College. He is a gentleman of the highest social and commercial position, and such being the case all true men, all true Americans and all true Christians must agree with me that the action of the 136 men who blackballed him was unmoral, un-American and unchristian. They did not act as men, and they did not act as Americans. But, remember, this is only a tempest in a teapot. Do not pay any attention to the utterances in the Hebrew press of the city, which I notice this week gives too much importance to the incident, and would make you believe that this is only the beginning of a movement against the Jews in this city. It is not so. On the contrary, it is only a small remnant of the ignorant prejudice which once existed toward those of our faith, and which, under the enlightening influence of education, is fast disappearing. Do not let us lose our religion, and attempt to retain it, and then share it. Let us prove our action right, we are fit to sit down by side with the best in the land, and those who do not care to associate with us may hold all.

ANTI-HOME-RULE DEMONSTRATIONS.

RIOTING IN DUBLIN AND BELFAST AND A GREAT MEETING IN ALBERT HALL, LONDON.

DUBLIN, April 22.—The news of the division in the House of Commons last night on the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill was received in Armagh early this morning. The Nationalists at once proceeded to hold a celebration in honor of the triumph, and paraded the streets with oars for home rule. The Unionists made a counter-demonstration, and the two parties came into collision. Shots were exchanged between the advocates and the antagonists of some rule, and several persons were injured in the encounter, one of the injured being a constable. It is expected that there will be more rioting.

BELFAST, April 22.—One thousand men from Queen's Island shipyard marched through the streets of Belfast today singing the national anthem. As the men were passing through Carrick Hill, a quarter inhabited largely by Nationalists, a fight began between the two factions. A strong force of police interfered to quell the disorder, and several arrests were made.

LONDON, April 22.—Albert Hall was crowded to-day with 10,000 people, the occasion being the anti-home-rule demonstration planned by the Unionist Alliance. The spectacle was a most brilliant one. The hall was filled with boxes, and the front platform was decorated with palms, masses of flowers and banners. The vast assembly displayed great enthusiasm and sang "Rule Britannia" and the national anthem. Among the distinguished Unionists present were the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Aran, the Earl of Farnborough, Baron Adelboden and nearly every Irish Tory peer.

THE DUKE OF ABERDEEN presided at the meeting. He said that they were entering upon a deadly struggle, was everything they held dear, he added, to be abandoned at the command of the dictator, William E. Gladstone! Here the speaker was interrupted by groans for Gladstone and cries of "traitor" and "Barabbas." The Duke proceeded to say that the verdict still remained with the British people, who could be trusted to reject the abhorred measure finally.

Resolutions were adopted by the meeting denouncing Irish Home Rule.

Seven hundred delegates from Ireland attended the meeting, bearing favors of orange and green. They are to be entertained by aristocratic members of the Unionist party.

THE MINISTER TERELL ON HIS WAY HOME.

BELFAST, April 22.—Mr. Terrell, late Minister of the United States in Belgium, has started on his return to America.

THE NORWEGIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

CHRISTIANIA, April 22.—The Norwegian Ministry has resigned owing to the refusal of King Oscar to sanction a resolution of the Norwegian Storting in favor of the appointment of Norwegian counsels to represent the shipping and commercial interests of Norway abroad, instead of compelling Norway to depend for consular representation, as at present, upon consuls representing both Sweden and Norway. This refusal of King Oscar and the resignation of the Ministry is to a critical stage the dispute long pending upon the consular issue.

THE MEXICAN REBELS CAPTURE GUERRERO.

EL PASO, Tex., April 22.—The latest news from Mexico is to the effect that the town of Guerrero has been captured by the rebels, although it was defended by regular troops under General Herández.

THE CULMINATION OF A DISPUTE WITH KING OSCAR UPON THE CONSULAR QUESTION.

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FORBIDDEN TO CELEBRATE MAY DAY.

PARIS, April 22.—At a Cabinet Council held in the Elysée to-day it was decided to give notice to all workmen employed by the French Government that they are forbidden to take any part in the coming celebration of May Day by the working classes.

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DR. WEKERLE ASKS CONCURRENCE.

BUDAPEST, April 22.—Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Prime Minister, and two other members of the Hungarian Cabinet. The conference did not result in reconciling the Emperor to the Prime Minister's policy. Dr. Wekerle asked the Emperor to consent that certain Austrian generals and leading officials should attend to the unveiling of the Honved Monument on the anniversary of the storming of Buda in 1848 by the revolutionists. The Emperor flatly refused to give the desired permission. The

sole survivor of a bark's crew.

LONDON, April 22.—The British steamer Electrician, Captain Tester, at Liverpool from New Orleans, reports that on April 2, in latitude 33° N., longitude 75° W., she rescued Adolf Hoegel, a seaman belonging to the German bark Johanna Wilhelm, which was abandoned while on a voyage from Darien, with the rest of the crew of the bark were drowned.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN SICILY.

ROMA, April 22.—A severe earthquake shock occurred at half past 2 o'clock this morning at Milazzo, on the northern coast of Sicily. This shock was followed by several others equally severe. What damage, if any, was done has not been reported.

THE INDENTURE TO SEALERS.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—Collector of the Mails received yesterday from Ottawa a statement

of the indemnity awarded to sealers to compensate them for losses sustained last year. Owing to the operation of the modus vivendi claims were made by forty-four vessels, but allowances were made to only twenty-five. The claims of eleven schooners were

SOONER, more rapid weaves in the latest shades from the new maritime code "ESCADRE DE PAIX," and a fine assortment of Black and Colored DUCHESS SATINS.

COFFEE AND TEA WAITING FOR A REPORT.

The coffee market was unsettled yesterday. Every one was waiting for the decision of the Board of Arbitration in regard to the refusal of the bankrupt firm of Thomas M. Harr & Co., to release the oranges shipped in barrels which go so largely to Philadelphia. The raisers of the modus vivendi claim, oranges of the Pacific, are striving to gain a place in this market; these oranges move slowly, however, as those that have come this far are too large for a quick

turnaround of the large cities of the world.

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22, 24, 26 AND 30 WEST FOURTEENT